

MILITIA CHARGED THE MOB. SEVERE FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF CLEVELAND.

THOUSANDS OF STRIKERS ATTEMPT TO STAND AGAINST THE LINE OF BAYONETS—MANY ON BOTH SIDES WOUNDED—AN OMINOUS SITUATION.

Cleveland, July 17.—The fiercest fight since the strike of the Brown Holsting workers began occurred this evening. The militia kept the crowd back while the non-union men were taken from the shops, but the mob increased until it numbered many thousands, and extended over a territory of fifteen squares.

As soon as a charge was ended the mob, which early in the afternoon numbered 5,000, would break back against the line of steel like a wave of the sea and again begin to hoot and throw stones. When the workmen had been taken away and the troops were returning to their quarters at the works another vicious rally was made upon Company F. Again a charge was made and cold steel was driven home so that many of the rioters had to be helped away. At this time some one sent in a general alarm to the police station, and every patrol wagon was soon dashing through the streets, causing the wildest rumors among the thousands on their way home from work. There was no need of the police reinforcements, and the crowd, which had been swelled to 15,000, began to melt away.

It looked as if the trouble was ended, but at 7 o'clock an assault was made on a soldier who was passing along Wilson-ave. He fought desperately, as did also a policeman who hurried to his aid. A squad of troops came to their rescue, but not before the officer had been beaten into insensibility. Again the patrol wagons rushed to the scene, and had all they could do to force a passage through the angry mob. Everything is now in readiness to repel an outbreak, which is expected during the night.

John Tappan, a private in Company D, doing picket duty at the Berea quarries, was shot in the leg by one of the strikers early this morning. The man was ambushed behind a pile of stones. The striker who fired the shot quickly disappeared. The soldiers and deputies spent the rest of the night in an unsuccessful search for him.

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THE CRETAN QUESTION GRAVE. A NOTE FROM THE GREEK GOVERNMENT TO THE POWERS.

CHRISTIAN DEPUTIES IN THE ASSEMBLY DESPAIR OF A DIPLOMATIC SETTLEMENT.

Athens, July 17.—The Greek Government has addressed a note to the Powers, calling their attention to the gravity of the situation in Crete. The Christian Deputies in the Cretan Assembly have telegraphed to the Powers, calling their attention to the gravity of the situation in Crete. The Christian Deputies in the Cretan Assembly have telegraphed to the Powers, calling their attention to the gravity of the situation in Crete. The Christian Deputies in the Cretan Assembly have telegraphed to the Powers, calling their attention to the gravity of the situation in Crete.

The two documents mentioned in the above dispatch are of greater significance than the reports of skirmishes between the Cretans and the Turks. They indicate, as The Tribune predicted last April, when little importance was generally accorded to the first news from Candia, that the Cretan question was likely to take the place of the Armenian question in the preoccupations of Europe. The Greek Government feels that it can restrain no longer the active and practical sympathies of its people for the Cretans fighting against the Mussulmans. Mr. Delanyris, the Premier, has done all he could to fulfill the international obligations of Greece toward Turkey, but he knows that he is at the end of his resources, and that his Cabinet will soon be overthrown if it is compelled to oppose any longer, even negatively and platonically, the warlike manoeuvres of the Cretan committees at Athens.

Considering the enthusiasm of the Greeks in favor of the insurgents, it would be impossible for Mr. Delanyris to prevent the departure of any filibustering expedition. The Cretan might be thrown up suddenly from the Piræus to the Acropolis, and the royal dynasty would be endangered, as well as the Ministry, which has already been dragged in the mud by the opposition press to such a point that, for the sake of its own dignity, the Cabinet has been driven to open judicial proceedings against the newspaper.

While it is not surprising, therefore, that the Greek Government should have addressed a note to the Powers, calling their attention to the gravity of the situation in Crete, that situation is rendered daily graver by the continued barbarities of the Mussulmans, and by the exigencies of the insurgents. The latter announce to Europe that the diplomatic settlement of the Cretan question is impossible. They mean by this declaration that they have no confidence in the promises of reform which Turkey could make under the pressure of the Powers. The insurgents "petition" the Powers, claiming that since 1830 a dozen reforms, or ordinances, were issued by the Porte for the better government of the island, and that none of them have ever been executed. The Cretans want guarantees of a serious and practical nature before consenting to a diplomatic settlement.

Recently, when the Porte had agreed to the Powers, that it would allow the Cretans to elect a Governor of Candia, who would initiate a reform policy, he declared in a public statement that the Cretans were not to be trusted, and that if they expected anything from imperial clemency, he added that if the General Assembly presented a more moderate attitude, he would transmit them to the Sublime Porte, which would examine them. This was in direct violation of the promises made by the Porte, and the Cretans were angry. When upon the complaints of the Consular Corps, he performed his duty, he allowed his Bash-Bazouks, or guerrilla soldiers, to pillage the country. And when, upon the complaints of the Consular Corps, he performed his duty, he allowed his Bash-Bazouks, or guerrilla soldiers, to pillage the country. And when, upon the complaints of the Consular Corps, he performed his duty, he allowed his Bash-Bazouks, or guerrilla soldiers, to pillage the country.

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JUSTICE FIELD SINKING. THE AGED JURIST'S LIFE DESPAIRED OF. HIS CONDITION HARDLY JUSTIFIES THE HOPE THAT HE MAY SURVIVE—A SPECIAL TRAIN TO TAKE HIM TO SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The venerable and distinguished jurist, Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is critically ill. So serious is his condition that it was yesterday decided to be imperative necessary that he be brought back to this city from Paso Robles, whither he was sent a fortnight ago in the hope that the change might be of benefit to him.

It is realized by Justice Field's friends that the best of medical attention is necessary to preserve the life of the aged sufferer. A special train was dispatched to Paso Robles this afternoon, with physicians, nurses, etc., and if the condition of the patient will permit of his being removed, he will be brought back to San Francisco to-morrow morning. It is possible that careful nursing and absolute rest may restore the Justice to health, but those best acquainted with his condition say that there is little hope of his recovery.

A dispatch from Paso Robles to-night states that Justice Field's physical vigor has been sadly undermined and he dreads making the journey to this city.

TO WORK FOR M'KINLEY. PHILADELPHIA SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS OPPOSE A THIRD TICKET.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE ATTENDED BY MANY LEADING BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN—THE CHICAGO PLATFORM REPUTED.

Philadelphia, July 16.—There was an important conference in this city to-day of sound-money Democrats, who met in the office of John C. Bullitt, one of the most prominent lawyers in the city. The matter was quietly arranged, and the call for the meeting said that its object was "to consider the proper course to be pursued by those Democrats who do not assent to or approve of the action of the Chicago Convention." The conference was strictly private, no one being admitted except those to whom invitations to attend were extended. Henry D. Welsh, one of the vice-presidents of the Pennsylvania Railroad, presided, and George A. Norris acted as secretary. There were about sixty men present, representing largely the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city, with a good sprinkling of men prominent in financial and professional circles. Among those who attended were Charles Henry Jones, Vice-President of the Trust Company of North America; J. Simpson Africa, President of the Union Trust Company; ex-President Charles E. Ingersoll, Henry M. Dechert, Joseph I. Keefe, John V. McCollum, the well-known manufacturer, William M. Singler, Editor and proprietor of "The Philadelphia Record," George F. Baer, of Reading; Emanuel Furth, Judge Harman Yerkes, of Bucks County; William Drayton, James F. Sullivan, of the Electric Traction Company; and others.

Many letters of regret were received from those who had been invited to the conference, but were unable to attend, nearly all of whom were sound-money Democrats. These men had urged that the sound-money Democrats should support the Republican ticket. He proposed a deal whereby those Democrats favoring a gold standard could vote for the Republican nominee and at the same time insure added support for the State ticket. This was to be accomplished by having the Democrats in Democratic districts give their vote for the Republican ticket, and in exchange the Republicans should do all in their power to aid the election of Democratic Congressmen, State Senators and members of the Legislature. That would be a fair return for the support of the Republican ticket, said Mr. Singler, and such a combination or deal could be effected in thirty or forty days. He expressed his opposition to a third ticket in the Chicago Convention, and further argued against it because of the desire to maintain the regular State organization.

After a general discussion, in which it was ascertained that the consensus of opinion of those present was against the election of the nominees of the Chicago Convention, the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Bullitt, were adopted without a dissenting voice: Resolved, That the plan proposed by the Chicago Convention is a dishonest and unprincipled one, and therefore not Democratic; that it differs radically from the past practice of the sound-money Democrats, and that it is a betrayal of the platform of 1892 and the Pennsylvania platform of the year 1894; that we cannot, as honest Democrats, accept of a deal which would involve the sacrifice of our principles; and we believe that the highest duty of true Democrats is to make every effort to defeat the ticket nominated by the Chicago Convention.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed, of whom the president of this meeting shall be chairman, to prepare a platform for the sound-money Democrats throughout the State, for the purpose of formulating some plan to preserve the integrity of the Democratic Party, and to prevent any and all combinations or deals which would involve the sacrifice of our principles.

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WORKING FOR ARBITRATION. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY OLNEY AND LORD SALISBURY.

CORDIAL FRIENDSHIP AND DESIRE TO REACH AN AGREEMENT MANIFESTED ON BOTH SIDES—PROGRESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE VENEZUELAN DISPUTE—A STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS BY THE ENGLISH PREMIER.

The correspondence between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury relative to arbitration of disputes between this country and England was given out in Washington last night. It covers two points—first, in reference to a general treaty of arbitration, and second, the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary dispute. The tone of the correspondence is extremely friendly on both sides, and an earnest desire for an agreement is expressed. It is published at this time in order that the public may know the exact status of the negotiations between the two countries.

In the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury submitted the papers in the controversy and explained the difficulties in the way of settlement.

THE CORRESPONDENCE SUMMARIZED. Washington, July 17.—The efforts of the United States and Great Britain to agree upon a general arbitration treaty for the settlement of all controversies, through the establishment of a permanent tribunal, as well as the progress of diplomatic negotiations toward solving the Venezuelan problem, are set forth in thirteen communications made public by the State Department to-night. While they constitute the first authoritative disclosures upon these great questions since President Cleveland's famous Venezuelan message to Congress, it will be found that previous reports by the United Press of the negotiations between the two Governments have accurately outlined the course of events.

An outline in part of the proposed procedure is laid down in the documents, and the views of the two Governments are so explicitly stated that future discussion may be confined toward narrowing the few divergencies of method. The further fact is made apparent that the United States has not relaxed its vigilance in demanding a just settlement of the Venezuelan boundary question, and has rejected the British proposals for arbitrating that dispute under terms involving the surrender of any part of Venezuela's claims.

MR OLNEY TAKES THE INITIATIVE. The correspondence opens with a letter from Ambassador Bayard to Lord Salisbury, dated February 27, last, stating that his instructions continued to indicate an urgent desire to have the Venezuelan boundary question removed as soon as practicable from the atmosphere of possible controversy, and proposing an entrance forthwith upon negotiations at Washington between the British Ambassador and the Secretary of State.

Mr. Bayard added that Secretary Olney greatly desired that there should be propounded a clear definition of the "settlements" by individuals in the disputed territory, which, it was understood, Great Britain wished excluded from the proposed arbitration.

Lord Salisbury, in reply, on March 3, said that his Government readily concurred in the suggestion, and had sent instructions to Sir Julian Pauncefote, and had directed him to discuss the question either with the Venezuelan representative or the United States, acting as the friend of Venezuela. He had asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the precise meaning attached to the word "settlements."

LORD SALISBURY'S PLAN OUTLINED. Lord Salisbury's instructions to Sir Julian Pauncefote, dated March 5, form the third document, and are devoted to the system for general international arbitration, negotiations for the establishment of which had been ruptured by Secretary Gresham's death. Lord Salisbury submits the following:

Heads of a treaty for arbitration in certain cases. I. Her Britannic Majesty and the President of the United States shall each appoint two or more permanent judicial officers for the purpose of settling by arbitration any dispute, or any difference between the two Powers which, in the judgment of either of them, cannot be settled by negotiation, each of them shall designate one of the said officers as arbitrator, and the two arbitrators shall hear and determine any matter referred to them in accordance with this treaty.

II. Before entering upon such arbitration, the arbitrators shall select an umpire, by a majority vote, and upon which they disagree, whether in a preliminary or final, shall be decided. The decision of such umpire upon any interlocutory question shall be binding upon the arbitrators. The determination of the umpire, shall be the final and conclusive decision of the matter referred to him upon the matters referred.

III. Complaints made by the nationals of one Power against the officers of the other, all pecuniary claims or groups of claims, amounting to not more than \$100,000, made on either Power by the nationals of the other, whether based on an alleged right by treaty or agreement, or otherwise, all claims for damages or indemnity under the said amount; all questions affecting diplomatic or consular privileges; all alleged rights of fishery, access, navigation or commercial privilege; and all questions referred to arbitration by the two Powers, shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with this treaty, and the award thereon shall be final.

IV. Any difference in respect to a question of fact or of international law, involving the territory, territorial rights, sovereignty or jurisdiction of either Power, or any pecuniary claim or group of claims of any kind, involving a sum larger than \$100,000, shall be referred to arbitration under this treaty. But if in any such case, within three months after the award has been reported, either Power protests that such award is erroneous in respect to some issue of fact or some issue of international law, the award shall be reviewed by a Court composed of three of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Great Britain and three of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; and if the said Court shall determine, after hearing the case, by a majority of not less than five to one, that the award is erroneous in respect to some issue of fact or some issue of international law, it shall be null and void, and the award shall be determined by the Court under this treaty. If no protest is entered by either Power against the award within the time limited it shall be final.

V. Any difference which, in the judgment of either Power, materially affects its honor or the integrity of its territory, shall not be referred to arbitration under this treaty, except by special agreement.

VI. Any difference whatever, by agreement between the two Powers, may be referred for decision by arbitration as herein provided, with the stipulation that, unless accepted by both Powers, the decision shall not be valid.

The time and place of their meeting and all arrangements for the hearing and all questions of procedure shall be decided by the arbitrators or by the umpire, if need be.

In the instructions Sir Julian is told that all matters in dispute cannot be referred to arbitration; that neither Government is willing to accept arbitration upon issues involving National honor or integrity, but within this wide region the United States desires to go further than Great Britain. A system of arbitration being a novel arrangement, the limits must be determined by experiment, and it would be wiser to make a modest beginning than to hazard the success of

QUESTIONS OF NATIONAL HONOR EXCEPTED. V. Any difference which, in the judgment of either Power, materially affects its honor or the integrity of its territory, shall not be referred to arbitration under this treaty, except by special agreement.

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MR. VANDERBILT BETTER. ABLE TO TAKE SOME NOURISHING FOOD. THE PHYSICIANS BELIEVE THAT HE WILL RECOVER—MR. DEWEY TO SAIL FOR HOME THIS MORNING.

A slight change for the better in the condition of Cornelius Vanderbilt, sr., was caused by refreshing sleep after yesterday morning and the continued cooler weather, which permitted him to rest in comparative comfort. The improvement, which still continued, according to the reports of his friends and relatives, but it is understood that the danger period had not been passed. Nearly all of Mr. Vanderbilt's near relatives gathered in his home, at Fifth-ave. and Fifty-seventh-st., to be near him in case of an unfavorable turn of his illness. On account of the apparent improvement in his condition the eminent physicians who are attending him issued only the two following bulletins—one in the morning and one in the evening:

9:30 a. m., July 17, 1896. Mr. Vanderbilt passed a quiet night and is much refreshed by sleep. He is better than he was yesterday morning. JAMES W. MILANE, M. D., W. H. DRAPER, M. D., FRANCIS DELAFIELD, M. D., E. G. JANEWAY, M. D.

9:30 p. m., July 17, 1896. Mr. Vanderbilt's improvement has steadily progressed during the day, and he is much better this evening. JAMES W. MILANE, M. D., W. H. DRAPER, M. D., FRANCIS DELAFIELD, M. D., E. G. JANEWAY, M. D.

The earlier bulletin saying that Mr. Vanderbilt seemed much better was the cause of much relief among the friends and relatives of the sick man, and soon after it was given out that owing to the change for the better no further consultation of the attending physicians would be held until half past 9 o'clock in the evening, and no more bulletins would be issued until after that consultation. Dr. McLane remained all Thursday night, as on Wednesday night, at the house of his patient, and the other physicians arrived just before 9 o'clock yesterday morning for the consultation.

After the unfavorable bulletin was issued on Thursday morning the doctors said that one of the causes of the slight change for the worse in Mr. Vanderbilt's condition was the intense humidity that prevailed. Yesterday morning it was said that the improvement that was so gladly noted was due in some part to the arrival of the cooler weather. The noise made by passing wagons, too, was much less on Thursday night than on Wednesday night, and this made it easier for the patient to sleep, and so decreased his nervousness and increased his strength.

THE FAMILY EARLY ASTIR. The members of the Vanderbilt family slept little during the night, it was said, and they were all of them early astir. During the night, as all along thus far, only Mrs. Vanderbilt was allowed to remain in the sick man's room, with the exception, of course, of the physicians in attendance and two trained nurses.

W. C. Whitney was one of the earliest callers in the morning, as was also his son, H. P. Whitney, who made frequent trips across the street between his home and that of his fiancée and her father. The younger Mr. Whitney left the Vanderbilt house shortly before the first bulletin was issued saying that Mr. Vanderbilt was no worse than on the day before, and that all the physicians were encouraged by that fact. The members of his family, too, he said, were much cheered by the fact that Mr. Vanderbilt seemed stronger. More than that he did not wish to say in advance of the official bulletin.

A WORD AS TO THE BULLETINS. Just before 11 o'clock Dr. McLane left the house in company with H. McKay Twombly. The physician said that Mr. Vanderbilt was in no more danger of dying in the course of the day than he was himself, and it was this fact that had induced the physicians not to issue any more bulletins until night. He added that the disease was of such a nature that, in case it should prove fatal, the end would not come suddenly, but gradually. Mr. Vanderbilt's condition was so hopeful, he said, that George W. Vanderbilt felt that he could safely return to Lenox, after having been in the city since the day Mr. Vanderbilt was first stricken. That morning Mr. Vanderbilt had been able to say a few words to the members of his family,